



Faculty of Engineering

ELECTROMAGNETIC BAND GAP (EBG) STRUCTURE

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ELECTROMAGNETIC BAND GAP (EBG) STRUCTURE

NURLIYANA BINTI HUSSAINI

This project is submitted in full fulfilment of
The requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering with Honors
(Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering)

This thesis is dedicated to my beloved family and supportive friends

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ABSTRAK

Projek ini telah dibangunkan untuk mengaplikasikan konsep struktur Elektromagnetik Selar Jalur (EBG) di dalam rekaan antenna. Aplikasi struktur EBG dalam rekaan antenna adalah penting untuk mengurangkan 'mutual coupling' yang mana merupakan masalah kritikal dalam rekaan antenna terutamanya antenna 'array'. Projek ini mempunyai dua eksperimen iaitu struktur EBG seperti cendawan bulat (cmEBG) dan antenna 'microstrip array' dengan struktur EBG. Bagi struktur cmEBG, kaedah yang telah digunakan ialah 'suspended transmission line' manakala bagi antenna 'microstrip array' dengan struktur EBG adalah kaedah 'inset feed microstrip transmission line'. Keputusan untuk kehilangan kembali, corak pemancaraan dan gandaan diperolehi dengan menggunakan perisian CAD CST Microwave Studio. Dalam eksperimen struktur cmEBG, struktur EBG telah direka untuk bekerja dengan cekap pada 2.4GHz. Oleh itu, kajian parametrik telah dijalankan ke atas struktur cmEBG untuk mengkaji karakter cmEBG. Parameter yang terlibat adalah jejari cmEBG (rebg), jejari via cmEBG (vebg), ketebalan substrat (st) atau panjang via (vl) dan jurang mendatar dan menegak. Rekaan struktur cmEBG yang optimum telah diaplikasikan ke dalam rekaan antenna 'microstrip array' untuk menyiasat kesan struktur cmEBG untuk mengurangkan masalah 'mutual coupling' pada 2.4 GHz. Oleh itu, pekali pemantulan hadapan, $S_{1,1}$ dan pekali penghantaran hadapan, $S_{2,1}$ antenna 'microstrip array' dengan dan tanpa struktur cmEBG telah diperhatikan dan dianalisis.

ABSTRACT

This project was developed to apply the concept of Electromagnetic Band Gap (EBG) structure in antenna design. The application of EBG structure in the antenna design is important to reduce the mutual coupling which is the critical problem in designing the antenna especially the array antenna. This project consists of two experiments which are circular mushroom-like EBG (cmEBG) structure and microstrip array antenna with EBG structure. For cmEBG structure experiment, the method used was suspended transmission line method while for microstrip array antenna with EBG structure was inset feed microstrip transmission line method. The result of return loss, radiation pattern and gain was obtained by using CST Microwave Studio CAD Software. In cmEBG structure experiment, the EBG structure was designed to work efficiently at 2.4 GHz. A parametric study was performed on cmEBG structure to investigate its characteristics. The parameters involve was radius of cmEBG (rebg), radius via of cmEBG (vebg), substrate thickness (st) or via length (vl) and horizontal and vertical gap. The optimized design of cmEBG structure was applied into microstrip array antenna design to investigate the effect of cmEBG structure to reduce the mutual coupling problem at 2.4GHz. Thus, the forward reflection coefficient, $S_{1,1}$ and forward transmission coefficient, $S_{2,1}$ of microstrip array antenna with and without cmEBG structure was observed and analyzed.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ii
ABSTRAK	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
Table of Content	v
List of Figures	x
List of Table	xiv
List of Abbreviations	xv
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Problem Statement	2
1.3 Project Objectives	3
1.4 Project Scope	4
1.5 Expected Result	4
1.6 Project Outline	5
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 Introduction to Electromagnetic Band	6
Gap (EBG) Structure	

2.2 Two-dimensional Planar Surfaces	11
2.3 Spiral EBG Design	13
2.4 Application of EBG Structure	15
2.5 Parametric Study of Mushroom-like EBG Structure	16
2.5.1 Patch Width Effect	16
2.5.2 Gap Width Effect	17
2.5.3 Substrate Thickness Effect	17
2.5.4 Substrate Permittivity Effect	18
2.6 Microstrip Antennas	18
2.6.1 Introduction	18
2.6.2 Rectangular Patch	19
2.6.3 Feeding Method	22
2.7 Antenna Array	22

CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction	26
3.2 CST Microwave Studio CAD Software	28
3.3 Procedure to Design Conventional Microstrip Patch Antenna	30
3.3.1 Step 1: Design the Ground Plane	30
3.3.2 Step 2: Design the Substrate	30

Layer	
3.3.3 Step 3 : Design Rectangular Patch	31
3.3.4 Step 4: Design Slot from Rectangular Patch	31
3.3.5 Step 5: Design the Transmission Line	31
3.3.6 Step 6: Port Creation	32
3.3.7 Step 7: Simulation Process	33
3.4 Suspended Microstrip Line Method	39

CHAPTER 4 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction	43
4.2 Electromagnetic Band Gap Structure	44
4.2.1 Testing Transmission Line	44
4.2.2 Parametric Study	49
4.2.2.1 Verifying Radius of cmEBG	49
4.2.2.2 Verifying Radius Via of cmEBG	51
4.2.2.3 Verifying Substrate Thickness	53
4.2.2.4 Verifying Horizontal and	55

	Vertical Gap	
	4.3 Microstrip Antenna	58
	4.3.1 Single Rectangular Microstrip	60
	Patch Antenna	
	4.3.2 2x1 Rectangular Microstrip	62
	Array Antenna	
	4.3.3 Mutual Coupling	64
	4.3.4 3X1 EBGs	66
	4.3.5 3X2 EBGs	68
	4.3.6 3X3 EBGs	71
	4.4 Summary	73
Chapter 5	CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK	74
References		76
APPENDIX A	Verifying Radius of cmEBG	80
APPENDIX B	Verifying Radius of cmEBG	82
APPENDIX C	Verifying Substrate Thickness	84
APPENDIX D	Verifying Horizontal and Vertical Gap	85
APPENDIX E	2x1 Rectangular Microstrip Antenna	86
	Array Without cmEBG Structure	
APPENDIX F	2x1 Rectangular Microstrip Antenna	88
	Array with 3x1 cmEBG Structure	

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	TITLE	PAGE
2.1	One-dimensional EBG Transmission Line: (a) a microstrip line with periodic holes on the ground and (b) a composite right and left-handed transmission line	8
2.2	Two-dimensional EBG surfaces: (a) a mushroom-like surface and (b) a uni-planar surface	9
2.3	Three-dimensional EBG structures: (a) a woodpile dielectric structure and (b) a multi-layer metallic tripod array	10
2.4	Single Spiral Design	14
2.5	Double Spiral Design	14
2.6	Four-arm Spiral Design	15
2.7	Representative Shapes of Microstrip Patch Elements	20
2.8	Three Layers of Conventional Rectangular Patch	20
3.1	The Flow Chart of Project Overall Plan	27
3.2	Flow Chart of Antenna Design in CST Microwave Studio	29

3.3	(a) Perspective View of Copper Ground Plane and (b) Enlarge Bottom View of Copper Ground Plane	34
3.4	The FR-4 Substrate Layer	35
3.5	The Rectangular Patch	35
3.6	(a) The Slot Before Subtract and (b) The Slot After Subtract	36
3.7	The Microstrip Transmission Line	37
3.8	The Perspective View of Waveguide Port 1	37
3.9	The Frequency Range View	38
3.10	The Optimized Frequency at 2.4 GHz	39
3.11	(a) The Perspective View and (b) Enlarged Bottom View of Suspended Microstrip Line Method	40
4.1	Basic Structure of Suspended Transmission Line Method (a) Consisting of three layer – Copper Ground Plane, 1.6 mm FR4 Substrate, 0.5 mm FR4 Substrate (b) Theoretical Scattered Parameter without EBG Structure	47
4.2	3D Simulation Result (a) E-Field Port 1 (b) H-Field Port 1 (c) Power Flow (d) Surface Current Port 1 (e) Current Density Port 1	48

4.3	The effect of radius of cmEBG (a) Geometry of rebg 4.5 mm (b) Geometry of rebg 6.5 mm (c) S _{2,1} of rebg 5.5 mm (d) S _{2,1} of rebg 5.0 mm (e) S _{2,1} of rebg 4.5 mm (f) S _{2,1} of rebg 6.0 mm (g) S _{2,1} rebg 6.5 mm (h) overall S _{2,1} of rebg	50
4.4	The effect of via radius of cmEBG (a) closed up at one patch of cmEBG structure with vebg = 0.25 mm (b) closed up at one patch of cmEBG structure with vebg= 1.5 mm (c) Overall S _{2,1} results of vebg	52
4.5	The effect of substrate thickness (a) closed up at the edge with thickness 1.2 mm (b) closed up at the edge with thickness 2.0 mm (c) overall S _{2,1} result for st	54
4.6	The effect of horizontal and vertical gap of cmEBG structure (a) cmEBG structure geometry for y = 15 mm (b) cmEBG structure geometry for x = 15 mm (c) cmEBG structure geometry for y = 19 mm (d) cmEBG structure geometry for x = 19 mm	56
4.7	(a) Geometry of Single Rectangular Microstrip Patch Antenna (b) S _{1,1} Comparison of Calculation and Simulation (c) S _{1,1} Value (d) Cartesian Plot of Radiation Pattern (e) Front View of 3D Radiation Pattern (f) Perspective View of 3D Radiation Pattern	61
4.8	(a) 2x1 Rectangular Microstrip Patch Antenna	63

Configuration (b) S_{1,1} and S_{2,1} Results (c) Polar Radiation Pattern (d) E-field Port 2 Radiation (e) E-field Port 1 Radiation

- | | | |
|------|---|----|
| 4.9 | (a) Antenna Geometry at Distance 0.005λ (b) Antenna Geometry at Distance 0.0125λ (c) Overall S _{2,1} Result for 2x1 Rectangular Microstrip Array Antenna. | 65 |
| 4.10 | (a) Geometry of 2x1 antenna and 3x1 cmEBG at 56 mm (b) Geometry of 2x1 antenna and 3x1 cmEBG at 96 (c) E-Field Radiation at Port 2 (d) E-Field Radiation at Port 1 (e) Overall S _{2,1} Result for 2x1 cmEBG | 67 |
| 4.11 | (a), (b) and (c) Geometry and Configuration of 2x1 Rectangular Microstrip Patch Antenna with 3x2 cmEBG structure (d) E-field Radiation at Port 1 (e) E-field Radiation at Port 2 (f) Overall S _{2,1} Result for 3x2 cmEBG | 69 |
| 4.12 | (a) until (d) Geometry and Configuration of 2x1 Rectangular Microstrip Patch Antenna with 3x3 cmEBG Structure (e) E-field Radiation at Port 1 (f) E-field Radiation at Port2 (g) S _{1,1} and S _{2,1} at distance 0.011λ | 71 |

LIST OF TABLE

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
1	Comparison of Mushroom-like surface and Uni-planar Surface	12
2	Feeding Technique, Equivalent LC Circuite and Descriptions	24

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

EGB	- Electromagnetic Band Gap
PBG	- Photonic Band Gap
EM	- Electromagnetic
AMC	- Artificial Magnetic Conductor
FR-4	- Fire Retardant Type 4
3D	- Three Dimension
FIT	- Finite Integration Technique
PAMM	- Patch Antenna and Microstrip Method
CMLM	- Coplanar Microstrip line Method
MMIC	- Monolithic Microwave Integrated Circuit
cmEBG	- Circular Mushroom-like Electronic

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

In this sophisticated era of communication, most of the physicist and researcher are keen to produce and design the antenna in order to increase the performance of the antenna. Generally, antenna can be defined as a device for transmitting or receiving radio waves [1].

The antenna has become a necessity and a vital component, without it the system will be malfunction. In this current telecommunication era, it has been widely used in telecommunication gadgets such as smart phones, tablets and wireless devices. Indeed, the effective antenna builds in the gadget or device must have a special requirements which is low-profile, well-function, small size and broad bandwidth. These characteristics of antenna have become a challenge for the antenna designers. Therefore, designing the antenna for telecommunication purpose is not as easy as erecting the metal rode at the roof top.

There are a lot of problems faced by designer including the increasing gain of antenna, suppressing surface wave in the antenna ground plan and reducing the size of

the antenna. Therefore, the designers have come out with the solution which is by applying the EBG structure into their designed antenna.

In recent years, the EBG structures have been widely used in the electromagnetic and antenna community [2]. According to [3], EBG structure can be defined as artificial periodic or non-periodic objects that prevent or assist the propagation of electromagnetic waves in specified band of frequency for all incident angles and all polarization states. The first EBG structure or previously named as Photonic Band Gap (PBG) was conceptualized and manufactured in 1991 by Eli Yablonovitch at Bell Communications Research in New Jersey by fabricating the crystal structure [4]. In addition, the designers has been used the PBG as a catalyst to create an EBG. As an example, a mushroom-like EBG structure was the proposed by Sievenpiper et al.

1.2 Problem Statement

The EBG structure is an interesting topic in antenna engineering which able to attract attention from the designer to come out with new design and new application. EBG can be use to block surface wave excitation, reduce mutual coupling, reduce cross polarization and enhance the performance of antennas in terms of gain, direction pattern, side lobe, back lobe and so on [5].

In microstrip antenna array, the EBG structures reduced mutual coupling effects between the adjacent patches, thus making them to radiate effectively [6]. However, there are a few problems in designing the EBG structure due to its physical appearance.

The size, durability and compactness of the EBG structure must take into consideration according to particular application without neglecting the performance of the antenna.

In this project, the circular mushroom-like EBG structure (cmEBG) and rectangular microstrip patch antenna will be designed and function at 2.4 GHz by using CST Microwave Studio CAD Software. All the parameters involve will be observed and studied carefully in order to identify the characteristics of cmEBG structure toward rectangular microstrip patch antenna.

1.3 Project Objectives

The objectives of the project as follows:

- i. To design, simulate and analyze cmEBG structure that will function at 2.4 GHz by using CST Microwave Studio CAD Software.
- ii. To study the function of cmEBG structure in rectangular microstrip patch antenna.
- iii. To solve mutual coupling that occur in rectangular microstrip patch antenna design.
- iv. To miniaturize the size of the rectangular microstrip patch antenna arrays.

1.4 Project Scope

The project scopes in the project are as follows:

- i. The cmEBG structure and rectangular microstrip patch antenna will be operated at 2.4 GHz.
- ii. The simulation of cmEBG structure and rectangular microstrip patch antenna array will be conducted by using CST Microwave Studio CAD Software.
- iii. The conventional rectangular microstrip patch antenna array will be designed with and without EBG structure.

1.5 Expected Result

In this project, the design of cmEBG structure should function optimally at 2.4 GHz. Then, the optimized cmEBG structure should be compatible with 2.4 GHz rectangular microstrip antenna to reduce the mutual coupling. Instead of reducing the mutual coupling, the size of cmEBG structure and rectangular microstrip patch antenna array should be design as small as possible.

1.6 Project Outlines

In this project, the overall report will be divided into five chapters:

Chapter 1 will present the brief introduction of the project, the problem statement, the objectives, the scope of study and the expected result.

Chapter 2 will be the literature review which elaborates more on the previous research regarding the EBG structure. Furthermore, the basic concept of EBG structure will also be discuss. The effect of the parameters involve in designing the EBG structure also will be elaborated. The fundamental parameters of antennas, types of feeding technique and types of transmission line also will be discussed.

Chapter 3 will present the methodology that is used in completing this project. The flows chart of the overall process and simulation process and will be provided and explained clearly. The formula involve in calculation of the parameters will also be included in this chapter. The method and techniques that will be use in this project also will be discussed.

Chapter 4 will present, analyze and discuss all the simulation results of cmEBG and rectangular microstrip patch antenna.

Chapter 5 will emphasize the overall findings of the projects. The recommendation for future research also will be stated.